CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 9, 1845. No have received a communication from A True Marylander," which the pressure on our

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 9, 1845.

If a We have received a communication from a Tree Marylander," which the pressure on our columns persents us from publishing this evening. It shall appear to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A few days since, we noticed briefly the recent English and French interference in the affairs of the control of the Column of the Column

ntine fleet, sent off its officers and crews to of this occasion to renew to his excellency the as one Ayres, and manned the vessels with French English sailors. All this has been done under W. G. OUSELEY, BARON DEFFAUDIS. ublic, and without the slightest right or reason our view, amounts to nothing. The treaty was rell, and practised so extensively, in building up

It behooves the people of the United States to take ese things into seasonable and serious consideraon. Shall the people of the United States stand by id see unmoved the British-Asiatic policy acted ver again among the independent republics of South ica? Is Buenos Ayres to become as Madras nd Uruguay as Tanjore? If not, then at what point n its progress should this armed European interfe nce in American affairs be made to encounter the perate and solemn protest of the people of the nited States? It is impossible for them to behold ach a spectacle without emotion. It is of high con ent to our most practical national interests the banks of the La Plata should find an antago at and a counterpoise in the public sentiment of is country. Our commercial stake in the region of at river is too great to permit us to see it sacri ed. It is of yet more vital concern to our avowed ional policy, to keep this continent safe and sared from aggressive foreign dictation. We have shbors-to come into that somewhat too famous plance-of-power system, which in Europe has been such fruits as the Holy Alliance and the ingress of sovereigns at Laybach. While Engs professing that she will regard the abo on of slavery all over the world, as a cardinal 23, President Monroe—a statesman certainly not an aggressive spirit, nor disposed to push to ex-

He then said:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any Euopean power, we have not interfered, and shall not inrifere. But with the governments who have declared
heir independence, and maintained it, and whose independnos we have great consideration and on just princiles acknowledge reat consideration of seven white principles and the second of the seven and the second of the

spirit to protest against such interference, wisely and on the subject, on due advisement, in the columns firmly, with moderation and with dignity:

[TRANSLATION.] MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 4, 1845.

obedience the English and French squadron—appealing, so far as we can see, to no other right than the right of the strongest—seized his fleet, and held his crews for some time prisoners. The only effect of this high-handed act was to prevent the garrison of Montevideo from coming to terms, and putting an end to the war.

In April last, the Argentine republic being still in quiet possession of the whole of Uruguay, except Montevideo, again attempted to blockade and reduce that city. Again the European allied squadron has ventured upon forcible interference, and has proceeded to make a renewed seizure of the whole Argentine fleet, sent off its officers and crews to Buenos Ayres, and manned the vessels with French

can Sentinel"-a journal which, notwithstanding some occasional variations of opinion, we have al plaint drawn up against the admin

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ERRED

houn, who now, for no good reason, so far as they are concerned, are arrayed signist the administration.

It has erred in its course toward the friends of Gen. Cass,
Gov. Porter, and Gen. Cameron, upon whom, and the friends
of the other parties, now rests the responsibility of carrying
through the great measures which have so long received
the attention of the democratic party.
The crisis is an important one. Let the administration
pause and reflect.

It is too late to Temporize. Decided action alone can
save the party from the injury it has sustained by the course
of the weak, selfish, pretended friends of President Folk—
men who really have no interests but There own to subserve.

As was to have been expected, this passage has

"MUTTERING OF DISTANT THUNDER," while the "Philadelphia Inquirer" flares it in the face of its readers as a muster-roll of the "BLUNDERS OF POLKISM." the paragraph, yet we cannot but regard it as unfortunately and inconsiderately written. We put it to the candor and honest democratic feeling of the "Sentinel," that the very breadth and extent of its sweeping charge is the best and sufficient refutation of its whole position. Can it be for one moment imagined, that President Polk has been unjust to every section of the great party which placed him in power? In what interest, and to what end, could any administration out of Bedlam betake itself to the unfortunate and desperate work of throwing overboard, in succession, and by pla-toons, all the very men who, under their re-spective local leaders, came up nobly into the great democratic line, and did manful battle there until the victory was won! Be it observed, the charge is not that one section of the democratic charge is not that one section of the democratic party in the country has been sacrificed to another section. That charge, however unjust, would at least be intelligible. But the charge is, that all the various sections of the party have been sacrificed to another section. That charge, however unjust, would at least be intelligible. But the charge is, that all the various sections of the party have been sacrificed together. Sacrificed! To whom, or to what, or for what, has such a sacrifice been sections of the democratic party in the country has been sacrificed to another section. or to what, or for what, has such a macrinee been made? Why, the Van Buren men, and the Dallas men, and the Caihoun men, and the Caihou convention, and resolved to be, in the phrase of our opponents, Polk men, but in our phrase, the men of the great and victorious democratic cause of the great cause o opponents, Polk men, but in our phrase, the men of age who cannot read or write.—U. S. Journal.

of age who cannot read or write.—U. S. Journal.

of age who cannot read or write.—U. S. Journal.

This seems to be a subject of great surprise to the country? If all these men have been maltreated, then the democratic cause has been betrayed. Has it been so betrayed? In regard to what measure or what principle of the democratic party has the administration flinched, or shown any signs of flinching? Is it the Texan question? or the Question of the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any side seaknowledged, we consideration and on just principle as eaknowledged, we consideration and on just principle as eaknowledged, we consideration and on just principle as eaknowledged, we consideration in any side as the meniferation of an unfriendly disposition to gat the United States.

Such has uniformly been, and such we have no centrolling in any side of the many first that has been written officially, and to every lent; and we rejoice, and the country may well resisting in now, the view of our government; and we rejoice, and the country may well resisting in the three is no difficulty whatever in which was enumerated as part of the Baltimore platform of principle? We refer the country.

Such has uniformly been, and such we have no centroling in any side of the democratic cause has been written officially, and to every lent; and we rejoice, and the country may well resisting in the three men have been maltreated. This seems to be a subject of great surprise to the country? If all these men have been maltreated. This seems to be a subject of great surprise to country? If all these men have been maltreated. The country when the country when the country is the three men have been maltreated. The country is the country of an elementary. If all these men have been maltreated. The country when the country is the three men have been maltreated. The country is the three men have been maltreated. The country is the three men

to thus impartially just to every section of that party, is shown by the fact that no journal has yet been able to point out any one clique which, get all that it wished; and then suspected a favor itism which it could not prove. This ridiculous otion, however, seemed to have been recently ndoned by all republicans of every region. The and its pride. It is the accusation of impartiality tow-ards the various bands of its friends; and if, as we do ion should come to the political fortunes of the me now in power, they may well call to mind the nature

Mr. Polk has in propitiating one portion of the democratic party, or in offending another? He is in dected to them all for his election. He looks to them all for the prosperity of his administration. nd his strength and his success. It is his own solid interest, as it is his fervent desire, to keep the grea republican phalanx united. From all collectively h sistance of all, he will be enabled to hand over that ower to his republican successor, when, at the end of his four years, he retires to the shades of private

Let us, then, respectfully ask the effervescent ed-itors of the democratic press, whether it is wise in them to indulge their humors—to magnify any little disappointment about office into a serious wrong, and to proclaim their little complaints upon the house-top? Do they not see the consequence? Do they not se in what manner the whig press, entirely at fault them selves, utterly at a loss for any serious charge t bring against the administration, seize upon every cheer their own flagging spirits, to animate friends, to calculate upon our division, and to predict our own defeat? Is it prudent to give them this handle? Is it proper for republicans to give currency to such rumors, to "aid and abet" the comm

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

The following communication accounts, in ps but in part only, for the want of education in the South. It defends, too, with much ingenuity, the character of those who can neither read nor write The writer's praises of her distinguished men strik of course, a responsive chord in our own affection But, after all, we cannot excuse the too great apathy which has prevailed in Virginia, upon the education of her children. Her enlightened sons have no taken up the subject with apparent enthusis 1841 and 1842. Then, too, there was a nobl emblage of the citizens in Richmond, meeting in various counties, and an education convention 1841. They discussed, for three days, the whole subject, especially of elementary schools; and recommended various plans for improving the been carried into execution. The legislature too up the subject with great zeal. Bills were framed rators poured out their eloquence; a strong address was sent forth by a committee, to which we submit to the people of every county the question of an assessment for contributing to the extension an improvement of elementary schools. The measure failed. The objection which is noticed by our cor respondent tended to defeat it. A proposition was on, for converting the public Guard of Richmond into a military institution—a sort of normal school, for educating teachers for the benefit of common schools. been eagerly seized upon by the whig press. The Strange to tell, this measure also failed. The strug "National Intelligencer" of to-day gives it as the gles of political parties, and the storms of a presi dential election, swept off too many other question which were deeply interesting to the prosperity the State. We speak of Virginia, because we ar We hope that the "Sentinel" meant well in writing acquainted with her movements; but we presum that similar causes have operated in Tennessee, a

in many of the other States.

Shall this too great apathy always prevail? A free people should be enlightened. Montesquieu says that a republic is founded on virtue. He might have added, that it should also be supported by the keywholder of the result. by the knowledge of the people. Every man ought to be able to read at least—a necespaper! The sup-port of schools is principally in the hands of the people. But the government may assist in organ-izing some plans, and contributing some funds. No the federal government, of course; for the grea cause of general education does not enter into the constitutional powers of this immease machine at Washington. It belongs to the States; and it b comes the States, of course, to prosecute it with zen and effect. We hail, therefore, the new effort which is rising in Virginia, with the deepest sym pathy in its success. Let the education conventimeet, and we trust it will appeal to the legislatur with an eloquence which will irresistibly reach the citizens as well as that body. We extend a similar remark to every State which is shown to be der lict in its duty by the census of 1840.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

er to devote his time and attention to them; and the very clear and distinct idea to the minds of its read-

on the subject, on due advisement, in the columns of the "Union."

Are the various sections of the country, or the various sections of the democratic party, without due representation in the cabinet? Have the friends of Mr. Calhoun, or of Mr. Van Buren, or of Mr. Cass, or of any other distinguished member of the democratic party named in the paragraph we have quoted, been proscribed? What is the proof of it? The proof against it is cogent and conclusive to every man who has given heed to the selections made by the administration, of men to perform the public service at home and abroad.

The plain fact is, the present President of the United States came into power as the chosen conciliation candidate of the whole democracy of the country. As such he has formed, and as such he has conducted his administration. As such, he will hereafter conduct it, with a single eye to the interest of the whole country, and to his own good name and fame with honest men, when his career as President shall have become a part of the American history. In this spirit he has been, and he will be, rue to the whole democratic creed, and just to the whole democratic party. That he has been hither o thus impartially just to every section of that earty, is shown by the fact that no journal has an and attention to them; and the consequence is, that children have to remain at hom and go to no school, or ale walk four or five mile to schools. This is accounted for by the fact, tha many thousand acres of land are owned by one proprietor, whe, having no schools. This is accounted by the sale on the sale on the sale on the street of the sale on the wind primary accounts in the contempt and to go to democrate party. That he has been hither to thus impartially just to every section of that the whole democratic creed, and just to the whole democratic party. That he has been hither to thus impartially just to every section of that the whole with the fact that no journal has

This writer took the census of a county in 1840, and met with many individuals of good manners, good sease, fine information, and of good estate, who, upon inquiry, would say "they could not read or write," but which fact would never be discovered by their deportment. Persons who have been debarred the advantages of education, like the deaf and brightened, by being deprived of greater advantages. The time that educated persons spend in reading, &c., the illierate spend in reflection.

This writer knows three men in one neighborhood, who commenced life poor boys, entirely illierate, who are now wealthy, on good farms, and have all raised and educated a family. One is a morchant, who does an extensive business; sells some ten thousand dollars' worth of goods in a season; seldom has a clerk; keeps an account with any individual; and although he can neither read nor write, he can at any time inform an individual how his account stands, what he purchased, how much per yard, and the aggregate. The proof of this fact can be adduced, if desired. I am not, however, to be understood, by any means, as advocating this gross neglect of education. I am merely explaining why it is so, and the fact that it does not produce general ignorance. I should be much pleased to see every person in Virginia and Tennessee as well educated as the erudite editor of the Journal. It is notorious, however, that education in Virginia is not by any means as much neglected as it was formerly, when it furnished more Presidents and great men than any State in the Union; and the inhabitants are now as intelligent and well informed as they ever have been. The present representation in Congress are all men of Union; and the inhabitants are now as intelligent and well informed as they ever have been. The present representation in Congress are all men of distinguished talents, and will successfully compete with the same number from any of the educated States. Virginia has always stood high, and always will, whatever may be said of her want of education. Look at her sons in all the other States—as eventy-odd at one time in Congress, and twenty-odd in the United States Senate. But still there are many in the State, and have always been, who are uneducated; but until 1840 it was not discovered, because there was no investigation of the subject. Yes, keep it before the people—that although there are fifty-eight thousand persons in Virginia and Tennessee who cannot read or write, and it has always been so, yet they are the only two States in the Union

POTOMAC.

anguage, if we have not conveyed the same impre tions as the "Era" has expressed. We did not suppose that the "Charleston Mercury" was the organ of Mr. Calhoun, or of his friends in South Carolina We know perfectly well that his friends in Virginia repudiate the Mercury as their organ. We have not, therefore, "shifted any responsibility" upor Mr. Calhoun, as the "Era" seems to suppose. The most that we have said is this: "We do not ask the not well, then, for them to strike this weapon from ner most agreeable to themselves, the misrepresentahad the honor of signing our name. But what great ry" was not the organ of Mr. Calhoun's friends,

We certainly agree with the "New Era" in other sentiment which it expresses, as follows: other sentiment which it expresses, as follows:

"Mr. Calhoun and his friends desire to see the administration pursue a proper course on the tariff; and if it does, as
we have no reason to believe it will not, it will find that it
will be sustained warmly and ably by the friends of that distinguished gentleman—all the President and his cabinet
have to do, is to be true to temselves, their pledges, and
the constitution, to find their efforts nobly sustained. For
our part, we have a firm and abiding faith in the earnest
pledges of Mr. Folk, that his best efforts will be given to reduce the tariff to the revenue standard; and we are certain
he will be ably seconded by the cabinet, and especially by
the indefatigable Secretary of the Treasury."

Just as we are going to press, we discover a letter of two columns from Mr. McDuffie in the Charles ton Mercury, which has arrived by this evening's mail. He puts at rest the hobgoblins raised by th eeble wand of the Washington correspondent. He

feeble wand of the Weshington correspondent. H
begins by telling his correspondent:

"My DEAR SIR: You ask me whether, in my opinion, "it h
possible, that the conjectures of the Washington corres
pondent of the Charleston Mercury can be true, in relatio
to the probable course of the administration of Mr. Folk it
the adjustment of the tariff," and whether "such a cours
would not be a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce
the duties upon loreign imports to the receme standard."

"In answer to these inquiries. I state, in the first place, my
confident belief that these conjectures cannot be true; and
in the second place, that the course they accribe to the administration second be" a palpable violation of the pledge to
reduce the duties upon foreign imports to the revenue standard," and of all the pledges of the party by which Mr. Peig
was elected."

We shall publish this public to

We shall publish this whole letter to-morrow The next to the last paragraph contains a prophe cy which we almost feel warranted in endors

once:

In any scheme which the administration may present for adjusting the tariff, I feel confident that the lending feature will be the total abolition of minimum and specific duties. These are fraudulent contrivances that serve no other purposes but to deceive the people and disguise oppression. Let us have ad valorem duties that everybody can understand. Let the people see the full extent of their burdens, and, if they must be oppressed, let it be 'so nominated in the bond.' As these duties now stand, low priced articles consumed by the poor pay the highest rates of duty, while those of the highest price, consumed by the wealthy, pay the lowest rate. This is a faital objection to all specifie duties. A yard of calico, for example, which costs 8 cents in Manchester, pays 8 cents duty, which is 180 per cent, on its cost, while a yard of the finest colored muslin which costs 8 cents, pays only 9 cents, caulat 030 per cent, on its cost. These revolting deformities must be removed, and I feel assured that Mr. Folk will cordially co-operate in the patriotic labor."

We, too, feel perfectly well assured that the Pres-

We, too, feel perfectly well assured that the Pr lent will co-operate in this patriotic labor.

man would ask us to contradict the following impu-dent declaration of the "Louisville (Ky.) Times,"

convey the impression of-lat, a des western interests under foot; and, skilly, for the pur pose of promoting the "views of political leaders." Both the end and the motive are too absurd to re

pose of promoting the "views of political leaders."

by the de did hymotive are too abourd to require any peremptory contradiction from us.

control of the city control of the promoting tates, the control of the city council, of BALTIMORE—ANOTHER DEFAT OF THE WHIGS.

The "Baltimore American" of this morning states, the city council, and was conducted under the law passed at the last session of the legislature of this is the great revenue of the city council, and was conducted under the law passed at the last session of the legislature of this is the great river north. St. Roque, as the size, which provides for the election of one member from every two wards, contiguous to each other, for the second branch—thus making twenty members of the first branch, and one of member from every two wards, contiguous to each other, for the second branch but is the second.

Good order prevailed at all the polls, and the result was knows at an early hour in the evening. The yields had no candidates in a portion of the wards, and the centest was principally between the location of the wards. The result is, that the first branch of the council in all of the wards.

The "Eastern Argus" says that "Gov. Anderson of the wards.

ELECTION IN MAINE.

The "Eastern Argus" says that "Gov. Anderson of the city in the province of the city of the districts and 1 whigh. The whole uniber of votes cast was only 10,053.

ELECTION IN MAINE.

The "Eastern Argus" says that "Gov. Anderson of the city in the province of the city of the districts in which elections are not yet been heard from. We have now anajority of the districts in which elections are not yet reported at the council of the city of the districts in which elections are not yet reported at the council of the city of the districts in which elections are not yet reported at the council of the city of the districts in which elections are not yet reported at the council of th

ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"We have returns (says the Concord Patriot) from 213 towns, of the votes given for member of Congress on the 23d of September. In these towns Mr. Woodbury lacks 546 votes of an election. The towns to be heard from will reduce the majority against him to about 400.

"Although many of our friends confidently predicted that there would be no choice, in consequence of the apathy of the voters, still we had very strong hopes of the success of Mr. Woodbury by a small majority. We were not prepared to believe that, in an election of so high importance as that of a member of Congress, more than the enty-three thousand of the voters of this State would stay away from the polls. But such is the fact. The whole Congress vote last March was a little over 46,500. The whole vote in the recent trial will not come up to 36,500—showing a decrease from last March of over 10,000 votes. Had there been as full a vote now as last March, Mr. Woodbury would have been elected by a handsome majority. He has lost no strength since then, compared with that of all our combined opponents, as the consideration of a few facts will show."

NEW YORK, October 7, 1845. NEW YORK, October 7, 1845.

"A rumor has reached me, through a highly respectable channel, that the territories of California are about to establish an independent republic, in which they are to be supported by England and other governments. This information came through a commercial channel, as a political secret; yet, being under no restraint, and knowing the importance of the intelligence, if true, and unknown to our government, I take the liberty of imparting it to you, that you may-make such use of it as you may think proper."

vised that our government has received any infor-

The magnetic telegraph between New York and Philadelphia will be completed, it is said, by the 10th of next month. The wires extend up to Fort Washington, then across the North River, under water, pass through New Jersey to New Hope, and thence down the west side of the Delaware river to Philadelphia.—Phila Ledger.

Well. O. O. F.—The committee appointed to take into consideration the practicalvility of establishing a library, will meet at the office of the United States Journal this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Oct 9

Well-Notice.—The committee of one from the different Temperance Societies in the District of Columbia, appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a temperance journal in the District of Columbia, are requested to meet Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the room over Walker & Kimmel's stable, on C street, between 4½ and 6th streets. Societies who have not sent delegates are requested to do so. By order, THOS. C. WILSON, My Notice.—The committee of one from the different Temperance Societies in the District of Columbia, appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a temperance journal in the District of Columbia, are requested to meet Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the room over Walker & Kimmel's stable, on C street, between 41 and 6th streets. Societies who have not sent delegates are requested to do so. By order, THOS. C. WILSON, Oct. 9 Secretary to Committee.

man would ask us to contradict the following impudent deelaration of the "Louisville (Ky.) Times," of the 4th instant. Speaking of the "acts of George Bancroft and Cave Johnson," and a late article of "the official organ at Washington" about the Postmaster General, it says:

"There is, we apprehend, no mistake about the matter, these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled these interests (of the West) are to be crushed and trampled to be a to be caused to be caused to be a to be a to be a to be crushed and trampled to be an interict to committee.

A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE

AND LOT A LUCTION.—On Monday, the list in the says as a word or two more about Unuvay, alias Banda Oriental, before conciling the fact in the nature of the antierist

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1845. ent events at Buenos Ayres excite considerest, it may prove interesting to your resve a brief sketch of that portion of Sou

civilized nations, than any other found in South America. It is said to be rare to meet a lad in the streets of Buenos Ayres who cannot read and write. A people thus circumstanced, cannot be oppressed so much as some would have it that Rosas oppresses them.

Vessels drawing 16 or 17 feet of water cannot reach the city. They have to anchor in an open roadstead and employ lighters.

The exports of Buenos Ayres in 1837 were about \$6,500,000, of which the article of hides alone amounted to over \$3,000,000. Among other things, a large quantity of nutris skins are exported. They are taken from a singular animal called the copport. The fur of these skins being fine, and much cheaper than beaver, they have for several years entered into the composition of fur hats in England and this country. The only objection to its use is the fact that it will not retain its dye so well as the beaver. I imagine few fur hats are made at the present day free from nutria fur. Wool has, of late years, become an article of considerable export. In 1827, so not appear to the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is said, so abundant were these animals due in the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is said, so abundant were these animals due in the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is said, so abundant were these animals due in the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is said, so abundant were these animals due in the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is said, so abundant were these animals due in the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is said, so abundant were these animals due in the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is said, so abundant were these animals due in the pastures of the immense pampas must be very great. It is an improvement of wool, have taken place of late years. The imports are chiefly from

buenos Ayres was first settled by the Spaniards in 1534; but the first settlers were driven off by the Indians. A permanent settlement was formed in 1580. In 1776 it was erected into a vice-royalty, and was made to include the present Argentine republic, with its 14 provinces, the most-noted of which are Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Mendoza, San Luis, Corrientes, &c., together with Paraguay and Uruguay. For many years it was made a dependency of Peru, with which it carried on a vast trade in mules, &c. In 1810 the revolution broke out, and in 1816 La Plata declared its independence of the mother country. Uruguay, with Montevideo for its capital, at first belonged to the Argentine republic, till 1821, when it was taken by Brazil, and incorporated in that empire under the title of Cisplatina. In 1825 it declared its independence, which was schowledged in 1828. The Argentine republic was formed on a plan of confederacy like that of the United States—the provinces representing our states. Their Congress is called a Junia, composed of 44 members or deputies. Each province is entitled besides to two deputies, who compose a kind of senate. Each province professes, for certain purposes, independence of the others, and has its government and seneral assembly elective by the people.

but this error was probably discovered in season to prevent any difficulty in relation to the approach of the troops ordered out by the governor.

Report also says, about fifty picked men had been sent out by the anti-Mormons, to attack a party of Mormons, who were said to be collecting cattle near Warsaw, and it was supposed a fight would come off on Saturday last between the parties: but this report is questionable. The aspect of affairs is not quite so bad as it was a few days ago; and, if the proposition of the Mormons to leave the country has been finally rejected, it is probable they will be permitted to remain, without much more difficulty or danger.

Naval.—The Pensacola Gazette of the 27th September says: The United States brig Lawrence, Commander Lewis, from Aransas bay, (Texas,) are rived here on Tuesday last. The United States ob rig Porpoise, Lieut. Com. Hunt, arrived off Aransas, Pass on the Sth inst.—all well. No war news. Several vessels, steamers, &c., landing stores for the troops, are at Aransas. Gen. Taylor's command is encamped about 20 miles in the interior, and no Mexican troops to be heard of.

Corres Christin —Captain Trenes, of the schoon-

During the Argentine war with Brazil, the republic had an army in the field of 10,000 troops, and an extensive body of militia.

The city and province of Buenos Ayres alone support the government, the other provinces contributing nothing towards the general expenses of the confederation.

Pass on everal vessels, steamers, cops, are at Aransas. Gen. 1sy roops, are at Aransas. Gen. 1sy roops, are at Aransas. Gen. 1sy se encamped about 20 miles in the interior, and Mexican troops to be heard of.

Corpus Christi — Captain Trenes, of the schooner Water Witch, which left Corpus Christi on the 18th September, reports the barque St. Andrew's the form Key West arrived at Aransas on the 17th, with United States troops. A ship and a barque were going in when she left. Names unknown. We were going in when she left. Names unknown. The revenues in 1837 were estimated at about 12 millions of dollars. The public debt was 35. The revenues in 1837 were estimated at about 12 millions of dollars. The public debt was 35. The public debt was 35.

accident at Newark, that it has been tound necessary to amputate his leg.
You will see the particulars of an extensive conflagration in Montreal. It broke out in that portion of the city called Griffintown. Many of the houses ournt were of an ordinary character. A Methodist church, nail factory, &c. were burnt.
The stock market was duil to-day.
An instillment of \$5 \text{ see the control of th

16 Caputg., 94; 50 Canton Co., 42]. 42]. Bourd.—50 Merris Canal, 23]; 50 Canton Co., 42].

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-TURE AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, the 11th instant, I shall sell, at my warehouse, on Sixth street, near Pennsylvania avenue, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a good lot of household and kitchen furniture, with a large lot of stoves, radiators, &c. Window

Oct. 9-2t

Oct. 9—2t

NOTICE.—Was committed for 20 days, on the 28th July last, to the jail of Harford county, a negro man calling himself John Lemon, as a runaway. Says he is free, and that he was born in York county, Virginia, and was raised in Surry county, and left there in June last. He is five feet eight inches high, straight and well made, though rather slight. Is a good-looking negro—straight nose; has a scar on his left wrist, said to be occasioned by a burn. Had on, when committed, a bluecloth coat, gray cassinet pants, with black stripes, check shirt, glazed cap. Had a bundle containing a check and a muslin shirt. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY RICHARDSON,
Sheriff of Harford county, Maryland.

Sheriff of Harford county, Maryland



ennsylvania avenue, a few doors west of Brown's

W INE STORE — John H. Buthman, Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 41 and 6th treets, has for sale, for medicinal purposes—29 dozen bottles wild cherry cordial
20 do very superior port wine.

Also—
Superior port wine on draught.
Oct 9—3tif

FRENCH NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES of every size and variety—plain, ornemented, and perfumed. Just imported direct from
Paris, by
Oct 9
F. TAYLOR.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of two writs of fier facias, issued out from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose at public sale, for cash, on Wudnesday, the 15th of October next, at the front of the court-house door of said county, at 12 o'clock, m., the following property, viz:

The east half of lot No. 30, in reservation No. 10, of the city of Washington, with the improvements

ALEXANDER HUNTER, Marshal of the District of Columbia

M RS. GASSAWAY has taken a co M. R.S. GASSAWAY has taken a commodious building on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, and nearly opposite Brown's and Coleman's hotels, where she will be prepared, after the first of October next, to accommodate yearly and transient boarders. Her apartments are spacious, airy, and have been newly furnished; and she flatters herself that she can insure the comfort of those who may visit her house.

near Maryland avenue, will be for rent after 1st October. Inquire next door. Sept. 29—1m

AN OVERSEER WANTED

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A N overseer acquainted with the management
of a farm, gurden, and orchard, and who
can come well recommended, will hear of a good
situation by inquiring at the drug and seed store,
corner of E and 7th streets. A single man will be
preferred; but a married man, with but one or two
children, would not be objected to, and additional
wages would be given to his wife.

Oct. 7—

Oct. 7-

S. L. LEWIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CENTREVILLE, VIRGINIA Continues the practice of his profession in the various courts. He regards the report that he is about to change his residence as somewhat fabulous. Any business, therefore, in the line of his profession, shall receive prompt, efficient and satisfactors etteries. actory attention. Aug. 14—d3mif.

DIE NATIONAL ZEITUNG. (German National Gazette,)

CENTRAL organ of the American population
German nativity in the United States, pubed weekly, at Washington, D. C.

Two dollars per annum:
One dollar for session of Congress;
Advertisements at the rates usual in this city.
J. G. KLENCH,
Publisher and Proprieto

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
BALTIMORE AND ONIO RAILROAD,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1845.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday next, the 15th
instant, the through fare in either direction,
between this city and Baltimore, will be \$1.60; and
at the rate of 4 cents per mile for intermediate distances. By order,

SAM'L STETTINIUS, Agent.

Sept. 12-1m

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES, HORSES!—
The admirers of fine horses, and those desirous of purchasing, are invited to call at the livery and sale stable of the Farmers' Hotel, on D, between 8th and 9th streets, where twenty of the best Kentucky stock are offered for sale at unusually low prices; embracing several pairs well matched, and some excellent saddle nags.

Oct. 8—3t

Properietor.

Oct. 8-3t

MEXICAN SCRIP FOR SALE. A BOUT \$3,500 in Mexican scrip, bearing 8 per A cent. interest per assum, and payable in seventeen quarterly instalments, seven of which are already due, for sale by the present holder, who is about to remove to Europe.

offers received until the 25th of October, 1845:
addressed to P., No. 292 Broadway, New York.
This is a good opportunity offered to capitalists
to make a safe and profitable investment.